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"...I bowed respectfully and said, 'Your Majesty,'...without warning, without a single word being spoken, Bokassa raised his stick and brought it down with full force on the left side of my forehead..."

A Newsman's Tale of '4 Weeks of Hell'

el Goldsmith

mill, a veteran foreign correspondent imprisoned for 4 weeks in the Central African Republic. He was arrested Aug. 14, 1977, and released Aug. 18.



Jean-Bedel Bokassa



Michael Goldsmith

This innocent question was later used to support the contention that I was guilty of espionage, since only a spy with evil intent would know the road to Berengo without having been there.

We arrived at Berengo shortly after 10 p.m. The handcuffs were removed, as was my jacket and everything in my pockets. For half an hour I stood waiting outdoors in the palace compound flanked by a policeman on each side.

A small group slowly approached me on foot. In the center, I recognized Bokassa, carrying the heavy, embossed stick he uses as a symbol of majesty.

I had tried in vain to interview him, and was somewhat elated because I felt a few words with him would clear up all misunderstandings.

The group stopped in front of me. Bokassa looked at me wordlessly, an evil glint in his eye. I bowed respectfully and said, "Your Majesty." They were to be my last words for 24 hours.

Without warning, without a single word being spoken, Bokassa raised his stick and brought it down with full force on the left side of my forehead, opening a gashing wound and causing me to fall unconscious to the ground. The assault came with such brutal suddenness that I did not have time to duck.

Seconds later I came to, lying on the ground and being brutally kicked by Bokassa and the members of his group.

I saw my spectacles lying on the ground, inches from my face. I heard a raucous voice say, "There are his spectacles. Crush them." A book came heavily down on them and I saw the glasses splinter into fragments. Weeks later, a policeman who witnessed the scene

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French Foreign Minister, Angered by Protesters, Cancels Tanzanian Visit

LAM, Tanzania. — The visit of Minister Louis de Guiringaud to Tanzania was canceled tonight after government refusal to accept a student who greeted Mr. de Guiringaud at the airport.

France's broadening interest in Africa, was met at the airport by 200 University of Dar es Salaam students protesting French arms sales to white-minority-ruled South Africa.

Shortly after leaving the plane, Mr. Guiringaud shouted at Tanzanian Foreign Minister Ben Mkapa, who had come to greet him, "If you cannot stop that [the shouting demonstrators] I will terminate my visit forthwith."

The students carried signs in French and English which read "France Get Out Of Africa," "France Stop Arming Africa's Worst Enemy" and "The French People Are Against Racism—Stop Collaboration."

The students chanted "Wacha Matata," Swahili for "Stop Creating Trouble," and sang freedom songs. Shortly after Mr. Guiringaud's arrival, the students pushed through police lines to get closer to the plane.

As Mr. Guiringaud walked toward the VIP lounge where he was scheduled to hold a press conference, the students briefly blocked his way but then left peacefully to let the French party through. Once inside the lounge,

Mr. Guiringaud could hear the students chanting outside.

When Mr. Mkapa asked if he wanted to begin the press conference, the French Foreign Minister shouted, "First you have those people go away."

"I have visited three African countries so far and this is the first time I have received this kind of welcome," said Mr. Guiringaud. Pointing a finger at Mr. Mkapa, he said, "It is your responsibility."

When Mr. Mkapa replied, "Remember you are in front of the press," Mr. Guiringaud said, "I want to tell to the press."

Mr. Guiringaud shouted several times, "I am a representative of France. I have not been received like that anywhere."

After 10 minutes of arguing, Mr. Mkapa persuaded Mr. Guiringaud to go to his car for the trip to town. The students continued to shout as he walked hurriedly to the waiting car.

Later in the day, the French minister, who never emerged from his hotel room, failed to show up for a scheduled meeting with Mr. Mkapa at the Foreign Ministry. Instead a French envoy arrived and demanded an apology from the Tanzanian government for the demonstration.

When the Tanzanians refused to apologize, the envoy returned to the Kilimanjaro Hotel where Mr. de Guiringaud was staying.

He returned shortly to the ministry with a demand for a statement of regret. This was also refused by the Tanzanians.

Mr. de Guiringaud was scheduled to stay in Tanzania through Sunday. He had visited Kenya, Zambia and Mozambique. Tanzania was to have been the final stop on his African tour.



Louis de Guiringaud

UPI. Guiringaud was to have been the final stop on his African tour.

French Humanitarian Aid

From Wire Dispatches
MAPUTO, Mozambique, Aug. 18.—Mr. Guiringaud left here today announcing that France, in a change of policy, is interested in giving what he termed humanitarian aid to guerrilla movements in southern Africa.

He arrived later in the day in Tanzania. France, with a history of arms sales to South Africa, was attacked publicly by President Samora Machel after the Mozambique leader conferred with Mr. Guiringaud yesterday. The West, including France, supports a criminal policy in southern Africa, Mr. Machel said.

In commenting on the Mozambique leader's statement the Parisian newspaper Le Monde said today that if Gen. Charles de Gaulle were still alive and president of France, he would immediately have recalled Mr. Guiringaud from his troubled African tour.

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP). — The Carter administration today denounced the Israeli government's decision to establish three new Jewish settlements on the West Bank as "illegal" and creating "obstacles to constructive negotiations."

Moreover, in a statement issued by the State Department, with White House concurrence, the administration also sharply criticized as "unhelpful" to peace the decision Sunday by Prime Minister Menachem Begin's government to extend Israeli public services to Arabs living on the West Bank of the Jordan—land seized by Israel from Jordan in 1957 and occupied since then.

The administration's views were conveyed by the under secretary of state for political affairs, Philip Habib, to Ambassador Simcha Dinitz of Israel at the State Department this morning.

Sharp Notes Sent to Begin

U.S.-Israeli Rift Is Expanding

By Bernard Gwertzman

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At the time the criticism was being read to Mr. Dinitz, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance was conferring on the Middle East with Soviet Ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin.

The language used today was not much different from past U.S. criticisms of Israeli moves to extend influence over the West Bank, but the newest developments have focused on a growing and potentially major split between Israel and the United States over the West Bank, with Washington insisting it is "occupied" Arab land, and the Begin government asserting it is "liberated" Jewish territory.

This is more than a semantic difference, U.S. officials assert, because the future of Middle East peace efforts may hinge on the outcome of this debate.

In essence, the United States has asserted that Israel, as part

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Egypt Plans To Trim Aid On Food Costs

By Marvyn Howe

CAIRO, Aug. 18 (AP). — The Egyptian government cautiously disclosed plans today to cut food-price subsidies but stressed that this would be compensated by a substantial rise in low-income wages.

Cairo authorities are clearly apprehensive about a recurrence of the violent riots in January that took at least 80 lives, and were provoked by an abrupt cut in subsidies on flour, sugar, cooking gas and other popular commodities.

The Planning Ministry's project to ease the subsidy cuts with wage increases and bonuses was made public by the semi-official daily Al-Ahram.

The report said that subsidies would be removed from "certain commodities" but did not specify which. It did stress that the price support on bread, which is virtually sacred, would remain untouched.

Minimum Wage Increase

In return the minimum wage would be increased from 12 Egyptian pounds (\$17) to almost \$26 a month. Bonuses, equal to half a month's pay would be distributed four times yearly to persons earning less than \$70.

It was announced that Premier Moustapha Salem would meet next week with the government's ministerial team for economic affairs and the leaders of the Arab Socialist party to discuss the project.

The plan will also be submitted to parliament and public debate before a final decision is made, Al-Ahram stressed.

Initial reactions were negative. "The government is taking with one hand what it is giving with the other," an office employee said.

Economists noted that the plan neglected the impact of the subsidy cuts on the hundreds of thousands of Egyptians with no regular wages. About 25 per cent of the work force of 9 million is said to be unemployed or underemployed.

Diplomats feared that another confrontation on food prices might be even more violent because the authorities would be prepared for it.

Nevertheless, it has been generally recognized that the government must take some action to restructure its ailing economy.

Arab and Western financial institutions have been pressing Egypt to reform its "neither socialist nor capitalist" economy for several years. They have urged cutbacks on the \$1.5 billion in food subsidies and an end to the artificial two-tier currency system.

It was the government's move to cut subsidies by half and raise import duties at the beginning of the year that led to the widespread rioting.

After the violence, the frightened government rescinded its measures. Equally concerned Arab and international lending agencies provided a new infusion of about \$2 billion to pay off Egypt's commercial debts, and the Arabs agreed to postpone withdrawal of about \$2 billion in deposits in the Egyptian Central Bank.



A bearded King Carlos and Spanish Premier Adolfo Suarez in Palma de Mallorca.

In Apparent Assassination Bid Spain King, Premier Escape Bomb

MADRID, Aug. 18 (AP). — Spanish police today investigated an apparent attempt to assassinate King Juan Carlos, his wife Queen Sofia, and Premier Adolfo Suarez.

The attempt failed only by a matter of minutes. A police source said a plastic bomb found last night on an overpass in the Balearic island of Mallorca, where the King is spending a vacation, was discovered 20 minutes before it was set to explode, timed at

the hour when the King, 39, and his party would be driving by.

Police stopped the King, who delayed his car trip, while the device was removed and exploded by bomb experts. The King returned to his summer palace by a different route.

Today, the King returned to the Palma Yacht Club, located only 50 yards from the bomb's location, to visit for two hours with his father, former pretender to the Spanish throne, Don Juan de Borbon y Battenberg, Count of Barcelona. The count's yacht was moored near the King's boat.

Police said they suspected radical leftists of the assassination attempt, the first reported against the King since he came to power 21 months ago after the death of Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

Today, in Madrid, Premier Suarez said that the reported bomb plot against him and the King was an attempt to destroy Spain's new democracy.

Before he left Mallorca, Mr. Suarez said he still had no definite proof that the bomb was directed against him and the King.

"But if this turned out to be the case, the Premier said, it was 'an attempt against the peaceful consolidation of democracy by some fringe group.'"

No Links Made
Police and the office of the governor of the Balearic Islands confirmed that the bomb had been found, but did not officially link it to the King and Mr. Suarez.

The bomb was discovered by explosives experts after police received a tip that members of a leftist urban guerrilla group had arrived in Mallorca to carry out a major political assassination attempt.

The bomb, containing 2.2 pounds of plastic explosive, was hidden in a metal box under the overpass. It was found at 7 p.m., shortly before the King, Queen Sofia and Mr. Suarez were to pass by in their car on their way back from the yacht club to Marivent Palace, the royal couple's summer home.

A police source said the bomb was timed to explode at 7:30 p.m.

Drives Own Car
Driving his own car and accompanied by Queen Sofia and Mr. Suarez, the King had passed earlier over the same overpass about 2 p.m., officials said.

Among the club visitors preparing to bid farewell to the King and Queen before they returned to the palace were former Greek King Constantine, Sofia's brother, and his wife.

Newspapers said police suspected the Maoist organization GRAPO of the assassination attempt. A group of GRAPO commandos, the organization that kidnapped one of the King's advisers last December, was reported to be in Palma a few hours before the bomb was discovered.

Mr. Suarez had gone to Mallorca for a day to brief the King on political issues ranging from the imminent granting of home rule to the northeastern Catalonia region.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Officials Said to Die Role

Zaire, Aug. 18 (AP). — Forces of staff 1 and the forces of the Shaba province were ordered to death in a special court.

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als sentenced are lamayi and ex-ira Mbenge, who elgium. Informed 1 that Zaire au-rted extradition

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is (UPI). — Tong-ean businessman authorities in con-uth Korean in- in Washington.

tonight to see ther, informed

been in London ear. It was not own when Mr. or how long he n Seoul.

Celebrities Mourn Presley at a Private Funeral

From Wire Dispatches

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 18.—As a crowd of more than 1,000 watched outside the gates of Elvis Presley's mansion today, celebrities joined the family inside at private funeral services for the king of rock and roll.

The Rev. C.W. Bradley, minister of Woodlake Church of Christ here, officiated at the brief service at the mansion. The Rev. Rex Humbard, who heads the Cathedral of Tomorrow at Akron, Ohio, also was present.

A few hours earlier, about 800 persons keeping an all-night vigil at the scene had watched in horror as a car struck and killed two women and critically injured a third.

Many of those who waited in the 90-degree afternoon heat brought portable tape players

which boomed out Mr. Presley's hit songs. The fans, some with tears streaming down their cheeks, stood or sat on automobile hoods and stared at the big white house on the hill.

Celebrities attending the services included actors John Wayne and Burt Reynolds, singer-actress Ann-Margret and her husband, Roger Smith, and entertainer Sammy Davis Jr.

Taken Into Custody
The police said the car involved in the pre-dawn traffic accident was traveling 55 miles an hour in a 40-mph zone and the driver had been drinking. He and three female passengers were taken into custody a few blocks away.

The funeral for the 42-year-old singer was planned just as he wished it, with prayer and eulogy

in the mansion he called home and entombment near his mother, in a cemetery not far away.

The family had planned to allow the public to view Mr. Presley's body for two hours yesterday. But the time stretched to 3 1/2 hours and there were still about 15,000 whose pilgrimage to see Mr. Presley's final time was in vain. Hundreds of police, sheriff's deputies and National Guardsmen were called in to control the crowd.

Sheriff Gene Barksdale estimated that 25,000 to 30,000 walked past the seamless copper coffin yesterday. The estimate may have been generous, but the lines continued without letup for the entire 3 1/2 hours. Mr. Presley was dressed in a cream-colored, almost white, suit with pale blue shirt and silver tie—Christ-

mas presents from his father. His face showed the effects of the weight he had gained in his later years. On one finger was a ring with an enormous diamond.

The family guarded the private aspects of the funeral and the names of those taking part and most of those invited to attend were not officially released.

Later, a motorcade of white cars followed a white hearse that took the singer's body to the Forest Hills Cemetery. There, the coffin was placed in a mausoleum.

Tennessee Gov. Ray Blanton, who ordered that all flags in the state fly at half staff, came to Memphis.

The pallbearers were the men closest to Mr. Presley: his road manager, Joe Esposito; his doctor, George Nichopoulos; his

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

by Local Leaders

g Ends Caribbean Tour U.S. Partnership Plan

By Kathleen Teltsch

OWN, Barbados, Aug. 18 (UPI)—Andrew Young is me an endorsement a leaders for a new tnership as a result ountry mission for arter.

this is not a spark-moet, but says it usued with urgency he dimensions of the difficulties confronting region.

the U.S. ambassador ended his talks with overnment heads here n this tiny island ors come to forget d not look for new an 11,200-mile swing jet around the Carib-

said he started out York on Aug. 5 nsgivings about this h, in some imprecise upposed to impress uribbean leaders that administration was tion to them and was demonstrate practical those governments protected human whose stability is by economic pres- in on by unemployment n the price of oil and their earnings from nly to the United

he was particularly out Haiti, which has darkest records in

this hemisphere for suppression of political dissent and use of brutality.

During Mr. Young's visit to Haiti, President Jean-Claude Duvalier promised the release of at least some political prisoners and other reform measures. Such steps would make Haiti more acceptable as a member of a future Caribbean partnership. Mr. Young's mission of economic and political experts will be working in Washington in coming days putting together a package of recommendations for the Carter administration.

Among these will be proposals to extend assistance, since direct help now goes only to Haiti, the poorest country, and to Jamaica, Guyana, the Dominican Republic and Costa Rica. The United States has also channeled \$80 million through the Inter-American Development Bank in the last few years, which has gone mainly for agriculture projects. The mission will recommend measures to stabilize prices for commodities and to lower tariffs for rum, textile and some light industrial exports from the Caribbean, some of which may run into opposition from U.S. producers and labor groups.

In private meetings with ministers and more than a score of news conferences, Mr. Young has pushed the idea for an integrated Caribbean relationship or partnership as being in the interests of the United States and its neighbors.

Concerning Ties

During the trip, hosts and guest sometimes seemed to be bursting with eagerness to cement the new relationships with praise. "Jamaica has been far more influential in the United Nations within recent years than the United States," Mr. Young told a gathering in Kingston. In Guyana, an official called Mr. Young's visit the most important and significant occasion in Guyanese-U.S. relations in a dozen years.

According to the officials, everyone has been flexible, has demonstrated a readiness to listen and radiated goodwill. If there was some coolness in Mexico, where the Americans heard criticism of Mr. Carter's proposal to curb the influx of illegal Mexican laborers, Mr. Young seemed unperturbed. He has described his visit there as "informative," which is several points down the diplomatic scale from his having hailed President Joaquin Belague of the Dominican Republic as a "leader of inspiration" when he announced he was signing a human-rights agreement of the Organization of American States. As the Young mission rushed from one steamy capital to another, there was much high-minded talk about democracy on trial, the need for common ground and, above all, assurances that "things have changed." This has become the key phrase to assure Caribbean leaders that they will not be overlooked in future as they say they were by the Republican policymakers, who they say focused more on East-West and less on North-South issues.

Mr. Young and his team of political experts, economic-aid specialists and human-rights officials say that the credibility of their mission got a big assist from the new Panama-U.S. canal agreement. The countries near the canal scrutinized its terms and then gave it their blessing. "Mr. Young finds it unthinkable that the agreement will not be ratified: 'It just cannot happen,' he says. Privately, members of his mission say rejection of the treaty would be a disaster for the relationship they are trying to shape.

U.S. Negotiators Hear Critics

se Unit Raps Canal Pact; Kissinger Gives Endorsement

raham Hovey

OTON, Aug. 18 (UPI)—er administration be- g campaign yester- approval in Congress " Panama Canal free- immediately ran into tion from the House on Merchant Marine es.

chief U.S. negotiators rds. Ellsworth Bunker inowitz, was facing cism on Capitol Hill, istration received a hough expected, en- of the treaties from retary of State Henry

ger had given quali- l after meeting with arter on Monday. He riefed by Mr. Bunker David Jones, chief of re, and also discussed cts with Gen. George alman of the Joint taff.

ger said yesterday he press "my strong view ew treaty is in the erest of the United e said the agreement

embodied the conviction of the last four U.S. presidents that a new arrangement with Panama was necessary, and added: "The new treaty marks an improvement over the present situation in that it assures continuing, efficient, nondiscriminatory and secure access to the Panama Canal with the support of the countries of the Western Hemisphere instead of against their opposition and eventually their harassment."

Ford Backing

Former President Ford had responded to the administration's appeal for bipartisan support by giving his strong endorsement of the treaties Tuesday, saying in Vail, Colo., that he was "absolutely convinced" it was in the national interest to get the pact ratified.

Although Mr. Kissinger referred to only one treaty, his statement, issued at the State Department, clearly endorsed the two projected pacts—one providing for the transfer of the Panama Canal and the Canal Zone to Panamanian control by 2000 and the other assuring the United States



Leaders of the fight to prevent the Concorde from landing at John F. Kennedy Airport, Joseph Lewis and Carol Berman, at a press conference at Lawrence, Long Island. They denounced a court decision to allow Concorde flights. Lawrence is near the airport.

Port Authority to Seek Stay

Concorde to Face an Appeal Battle

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (UPI)—The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey will seek a court order to prevent the Concorde from landing at Kennedy Airport next month while it appeals yesterday's decision by a federal judge to allow the Concorde's British and French operators to land it in New York, Newsday reported.

British Airways and Air France conceded yesterday that Concorde flights at Kennedy would have to await the outcome of the Port Authority's appeal. Both sides expect the 17-month-old case to go to the U.S. Supreme Court in the fall before the issue is finally settled.

Despite vows by opponents to fight Concorde flights at Kennedy

with more demonstrations and lawsuits, one state official who is familiar with Port Authority affairs said that he believed the decision by U.S. District Judge Milton Pollack would be difficult to overturn.

Authority Criticized

"I'm afraid the Pollack decision brings the Concorde closer to landing at Kennedy," said New York Assemblyman Irwin Landes, chairman of the Assembly Authorities Committee that oversees the bistate agency. Mr. Landes called the Port Authority's handling of the case "inept" and "incompetent" and said, "The Pollack decision seems to be based on a factual determination on a pattern of dilatory and indecisive action by the Port

Authority, and a factual decision is harder to overturn on appeal than a determination of the law."

Judge Pollack ruled that the Port Authority's 17-month-old temporary ban on the Concorde is illegal. "The delay has been excessive and unjustified," he declared, adding that "the ban is discriminatory, arbitrary and unreasonable."

Alan Sagner, chairman of the Port Authority, issued a brief statement yesterday stating that the agency will ask the U.S. Second Circuit Court of Appeals in New York City to stay Judge Pollack's order and delay the airlines from implementing his decision. Mr. Sagner noted that the authority is working with the U.S. Transportation Department, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the General Accounting Office and the Environmental Protection Agency to develop new noise-vibration standards for supersonic aircraft. "It is therefore disappointing that Judge Pollack overruled the Port Authority action continuing the Concorde ban until these important further studies are completed," Mr. Sagner said.

Fla. Court Voids Anti-Child Rule

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., Aug. 18 (AP)—An appeals court says it is unconstitutional for a Fort Lauderdale condominium to prohibit children from living at the complex.

The ruling by the state's 4th District Court of Appeal, handed down yesterday, ended a long-running battle between the state's attorney general and a group of adult-only condominium owners.

The ruling was made in a case involving the White Egret Condominium, Inc. in Fort Lauderdale, which wanted to bar a West Virginia doctor and his 12-year-old son.

SALT Session Held

GENEVA, Aug. 18 (UPI)—U.S. and Soviet delegations held their 20th meeting today at the current round of Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

Nominee for FBI Long an Activist

By Ray Jenkins

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 18 (UPI)—If Frank Johnson Jr., President Carter's choice to be director of the FBI, has time in his prospective job to delve into unsolved crimes, he might well devote special attention to a bombing in Montgomery 10 years ago.

This particular dynamite charge was set off beside the home of Mrs. Frank Johnson Sr., the elderly widowed mother of Montgomery's controversial federal district judge.

Although investigations led to a dead end, the police believed that the real target was Judge Johnson, whose own home was then protected by 24-hour police surveillance.

The episode reveals just how recently it was that Judge Johnson's life was in danger because of his decisions on civil rights, which kept him in sustained conflict with Alabama politicians.

As civil rights litigation yielded to grudging compliance, such personal hostility abated to the point that a couple of years ago the guard around his house could be quietly discontinued.

Still an Activist

But if the hostility has abated, his judicial activism has not. Even today, a host of Alabama state agencies, including all prisons and mental hospitals, operate under the watchful eye of Judge Johnson as they struggle to bring conditions up to "minimum constitutional standards" of custody and treatment as defined by him.

A law-school textbook could be filled with constitutional landmarks that began in Judge Johnson's court. He was the member of the panel that decided an early reapportionment case that, when it reached the U.S. Supreme Court, became the one-man, one-vote decision. He has ordered the state's property-tax structure thoroughly revised. He rendered the trial-court decision that became the most significant Supreme Court ruling to date in women's rights.

The sweep of his rulings has been such that in recent years he has frequently been called "the real governor of Alabama."

This description causes Judge Johnson to wince and has put him into a defensive posture of sorts. As a frequent speaker before law school groups, he lectures about their political responsibility to meet constitutional obligations such as adequate mental treatment. Using a sports metaphor, he once termed legislative abdication of such responsibilities "the Alabama punting syndrome."

Still Sentences

Judge Johnson's record as an activist in civil rights has concealed another side of the man—his attitude in workaday criminal and civil cases. In such cases, he is known as a hard-line law and order justice who hands out stiff sentences, especially to state officials who run afoul of federal law. Over the years he has sentenced several state legislators and other high-ranking state officials to prison terms.

Reflecting Judge Johnson's attitude toward criminals was a comment by George Dean, a lawyer who has often appeared in the Mont-



Frank Johnson Jr.

gomery federal courthouse, who, upon hearing of the judge's nomination as FBI director, said in mock disbelief, "God pity the Mafia."

Frank Johnson Jr. was born Oct. 29, 1918, the oldest of seven children of a county political officeholder and a mother whose parents had immigrated from Scotland and Holland.

His father indulged the children, but Mrs. Johnson (who is still living, in frail health) was a strict disciplinarian. Relatives say the judge's no-nonsense impatience in operating his court is inherited from his mother.

He grew up in the hill country of Winston County, Ala., an island of Republicanism in a sea of one-party Democratic politics. For several years Frank Johnson Sr. was the only Republican in the Alabama Legislature.

After returning from World War II, in which he commanded an infantry unit in combat in Normandy, the younger Johnson became active in Republican politics in Alabama, supporting his old commander, Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, for president.

Appointed at 37

His reward was appointment as U.S. attorney in Birmingham, where he established a reputation as a zealous prosecutor. On Nov. 7, 1955, he became the youngest federal district judge in the country at the age of 37.

Among the first cases he decided was the Montgomery bus segregation case that arose out of the boycott led by the late Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

In private, the judge is a man of modest tastes. He lives in an inconspicuous, pleasant and fully integrated section of town. His diversions include golf, fishing, raising Great Danes and building models of antique grandfather clocks.

His wife, Ruth, who was a Navy officer in World War II, was among the first white teachers to take a position in a black school in Montgomery, which is now fully desegregated. Their only son, James, committed suicide two years ago at the age of 27.

Rains Drench South Third of California

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 18 (AP)—

Heavy rains that caused flash flooding and severe crop damage in southern California yesterday were of little value in ending the state's two-year drought because they fell too quickly to be absorbed by the soil.

As the storms drenched the southern third of the state late Tuesday and yesterday, forcing rural residents to flee and causing dozens of accidents in popular state parks, a two-week-old forest fire near Big Sur continued to blaze on the central coast, where no rain fell.

The flooding caused at least two deaths and one boy is missing, swept away in the surging waters of the normally quiet Los Angeles River. One man was killed in an auto accident on a flooded Malibu street and a woman was electrocuted while trying to operate an electric pump near her flooded home in Imperial County, one of the state's hardest hit by the more than three inches of rain.

Bus Mishap

Several persons were injured when a Greyhound bus slid into a mobile home on Interstate 5 near Los Angeles, and officials urged that travel through tens of thousands of miles in southern California's deserts be limited to

emergencies. A spokesman for Imperial County, on the Mexican border, estimated that half of the county's roads were impassable.

Sheriff's planes flew over vast stretches of the county's agricultural areas, searching for residents who might have been stranded by the floods. "It's just a great big dish of water," said the spokesman. He estimates that the country suffered \$9.7 million in damages, much of it from crop losses. About 70 persons were evacuated from their homes.

Two hundred miles north, residents of Santa Barbara, where a

brush fire destroyed 250 plush houses last month, piled sandbags on the blackened hills to prevent mudslides.

The heavy rains also forced the postponement of the second flight of the space shuttle Enterprise which had tentatively been set for Aug. 30. The dry hatched landing strip at Edwards Air Force Base northeast of Los Angeles was turned into a puddle of mud by the downpour. Officials said that they hoped to announce by next week when the test flights could resume.

Ford Co. Recalls 741,000 Bad Cars

DETROIT, Aug. 18 (UPI)—An estimated 741,000 Ford Mustangs and Lincolns have been recalled by the Ford Motor Co. because of a defect that could cause engine fan blades to break off.

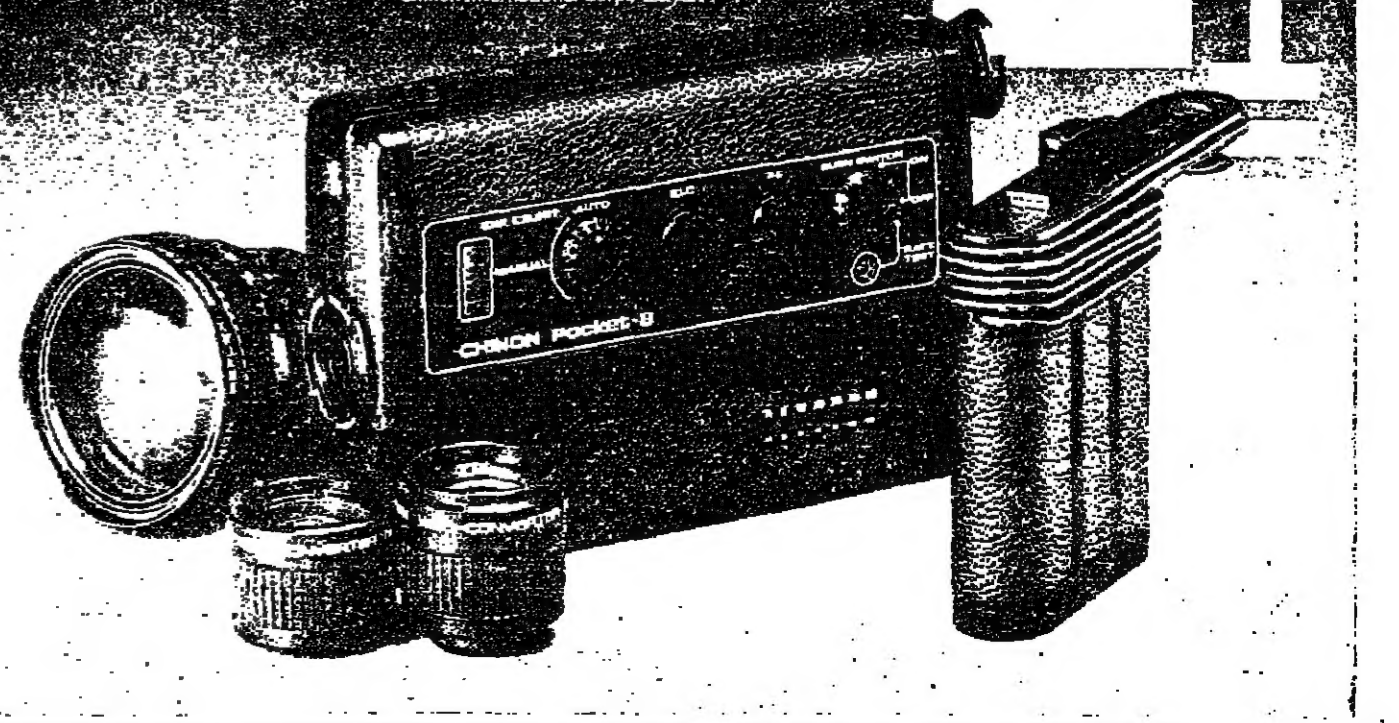
Involved in the recall are 1976 and 1977-model standard-size Fords and Mercurys and 1977-model Lincolns.

Ford officials warned service technicians and owners against operating the engines with the hoods open until the possibly defective fans have been replaced.

CHINON POCKET 8

THE WORLD'S SMALLEST SUPER 8
MOVIE CAMERA PLUS FULL
LENS INTERCHANGEABILITY

The fantastic new Chinon Pocket 8 fits neatly in your pocket or pocketbook. This camera has more built-in quality and features than big expensive competitors. Add the optional viewfinder, zoom, wide angle, telephoto or the optional power grip and you have a mighty budget that makes some mighty beautiful movies. The big ideas are from Chinon. Chinon International Corp., Tokyo.



Fly National non-stop to Miami.

London-Miami
Paris-Miami

National Airlines, 81 Piccadilly, London W1V 9HF (01-639 8272) 102 Champs Elysees, Paris 8e (2256475/2562577/5631766)

New Thrust for the Concorde

When President Ford's transportation secretary, William Coleman, set up a program for experimental landings of the supersonic Concorde in American airports, he referred to much of the opposition to that program as stemming from "uninformed emotion." Now, a year and a half later, when the experimental period should have been ending, emotion is still barring the Concorde from New York's Kennedy Airport, and the latest ruling by a federal judge must contend with it.

For the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, which operates Kennedy, has come under a good deal of fire for some of its methods, including "business" trips by its officials, but it is not likely to want to offend the residents in the neighborhood of the airport, who can vote, and demonstrate, and who have support from environmentalists around the country. And those residents seem less interested in testing the noise levels of the Concorde than in avoiding any possible increase in overhead sound in a community which is already subjected to much of it.

That attitude, which has already expressed itself in demonstrations that blocked the roads into Kennedy, seems to have been the major reason why the Port Authority has spent so much time and money in trying to work out systems for testing noise levels—meanwhile barring the Concorde from landings. It is also why the authority will appeal the latest federal court decision, which rebuked its delays. The federal court was chiefly concerned with asserting national control over the airports; the Port Authority was chiefly concerned with what New York City's Mayor Beame (who is seeking re-election)

called "the American tradition of home rule and local control."

So Concorde landings at Kennedy, which the British and French consider essential to any economic prospects for the fast but costly plane, are still stalled. The national aspects of the case may yet triumph, but it is certain to be at the expense of local and state tensions.

This might have been avoided if the United States had limited the French program of limiting night jet flights to Orly and building another airport, De Gaulle, which has some of its namesake's qualities of grandeur and remoteness. But the Eastern coast of the United States has a concentration of population and to build a new airport farther inland, which was considered, would have meant that the jets and supersonic planes would have had to fly over many more homes. So the practical problems, as well as the emotions involved, are considerable; the advantages to an American aircraft industry that abandoned its plans for supersonic commercial planes are remote.

Nevertheless, there are national interests involved in permitting the Concorde to land, and there is national authority over air routes and landing rights. These have been sustained by federal courts, and may well continue to be. The Concorde may land in New York before too long, and if the experience in Washington offers any criterion, without disastrous effects on local communities. But both Britain and France should remember that it is these latter which form the principal obstacles, and that if New York imitates Tokyo in blocking the Concorde, it will not be a national, but a local, policy that will be responsible.

A Good Way to Build a Pipeline

When negotiators from Canada and the United States meet shortly to seek agreement on a natural gas pipeline, they will be spared the slipshod planning that preceded construction of the pipeline for Alaskan oil. The reason, surprisingly, is the National Environmental Policy Act, a law often portrayed as the natural enemy of vast engineering projects.

The act, which became effective in 1970, makes society look before it leaps—requiring that the environmental impact of all major federally approved projects be assessed before they are undertaken. These assessments have been criticized as red tape with which environmentalists can tie up public and private development schemes. But in fact environmental impact statements, when properly prepared, can stimulate creative thinking; they require responsible officials to consider alternatives. Without this compulsion, the gas pipeline route now under negotiation would not even have been proposed.

As recently as two years ago there were only two major proposals for moving natural gas from Alaska's North Slope to the lower 48 states. One was to pipe the gas east through Canada's Arctic regions, then south to the consuming areas—a plan that has since been rejected by the Canadian National Energy Board. The other was to pipe it south through Alaska, parallel to the new oil pipeline, and then liquefy it and ship it south by tanker. (This proposal remains a fallback should the Canadian-American negotiations fail.)

But in preparing an environmental impact

statement in 1975-76, the Federal Power Commission devised a third option—one that was further developed by a consortium of companies and is the focus of the forthcoming negotiations. Under this Alcan proposal, a gas pipeline would be built south through Alaska, and then, near Fairbanks, would turn east into Canada (where a link might eventually be built to tap Canadian gas fields), then south toward the energy-hungry American Midwest.

The investigation of alternative gas routes contrasts sharply with the one-dimensional planning that preceded the trans-Alaska oil pipeline and tanker system pushed by the Nixon administration and the oil companies. Energy planners now must belatedly seek ways to move the Alaskan oil from the Pacific Coast, where a glut is projected, to the oil-short interior states. The oil pipeline is no doubt an engineering marvel—but it hardly stands as a monument to farsighted planning.

Both President Carter and Prime Minister Trudeau seem confident that agreement can be reached on the gas line. There are bound to be disputes over the precise route, the financial formula and the settlement of native claims in the Yukon. But the route offers financial and environmental advantages to both countries compared with the alternative proposal, and the chances are bright for a useful, though modest, addition to the fuel supply. For that we can thank, in part, a frequently maligned piece of environmental legislation.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Elvis Presley

The BBC broke into its evening program schedule to announce the death of Elvis Presley, an honor usually accorded only to leading world statesmen. Yet it was not inappropriate. While Presley himself was an indifferent singer and musician, performing for the most part mediocre songs, a poor actor and, it seems, a totally uninteresting person, the phenomenon which he became was of considerable social significance. Although his own supremacy lasted only a few years, from 1956 to the end of that decade, that period saw an irrevocable change in the balance of American society for which, if he was not entirely responsible, he at least handed he was the dominant figure. Presley gave to the young, the under twenties, a sense of separate identity which they had not had before, but which has since become one of society's most potent forces all over the world. He was the catalyst of the still unabated youth revolution.

He was responsible, more than any other

entertainer, for the manifestation of what has since come to be called the generation gap: a youth which spoke its own language, had its own heroes, its own music and its own standards and which cared little for those of their parents' generation. The difference between the fifteen-year-old and a thirty-year-old was no longer merely one of age and experience. The two belonged, in a very real sense, to different cultures, mutually incomprehensible and suspicious. The teenager came into his own as a separate group of society and as a new and recognizable social and parental problem.

Presley's music, unlike most of its predecessors in the popular field, was classless and not aimed at a particular racial group. "Rock 'n' roll" truly became the music of all American youth. Presley was not strictly the first to sing it, nor was he the best, but his influence was unquestionably pre-eminent. The results of the upheaval which he presided over are with us to this day.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 19, 1902

PHILADELPHIA—The solitary satisfaction which decent, law-abiding men can take in the brutal exhibition at San Francisco recently by Mr. James J. Jeffries and Mr. Robert Fitzsimmons is that its predicted fraud has probably done more to end prize-fighting than either law or public opinion could ever have done. —From an editorial in the Philadelphia Press.

Fifty Years Ago

August 19, 1927

PARIS—The vanguard of the "Second A.E.P." has arrived in Paris after these ten years. They are here for the American Legion Convention. Laughing and care-free instead of grim and determined as they were in the early days of August 1917, they filed off the President Harding boat train at the Gare Saint-Lazare yesterday afternoon in a gay mood, and were cheered by the Parisians.



Tunisia: A Test on Rights for Carter

By Richard A. Falk and Stuart Schaar

PRINCETON, N.J.—Tunisia is a jewel compared to the countries on either side of her. Indeed, compared to other Arab and Third World countries in general.

Edward Mideahy, the United States ambassador, was speaking with us in his office. A small American delegation that included Ramsey Clark and ourselves had met with him in June after arriving in Tunis to attend a human-rights conference sponsored by a moderate group of political leaders, including seven former ministers, who are struggling to re-establish some democratic prerogatives in their country.

The government had banned the conference at the last minute. But no force was used by either side. Several of the conference organizers had been interior ministers in past governments and dealt with police officials on a first-name basis. And our friends who hoped to use the conference to start a new organization, the National Council for Public Liberty, were also undaunted, if perturbed. They responded to the police action by moving a reception to the airport where the president, Habib Bourguiba, a former defense minister, former mayor of Tunis and once head of the country's single party, made an impassioned speech.

Courage

The speech was a courageous act of resistance in a country that has outlawed all forms of political opposition. It called simply for the basic right to hold such meetings, to have the benefits of freedom of speech and freedom of assembly, and to have the right to publish a newspaper.

In all their statements, the reformers have been careful not to attack the ailing 74-year-old Habib Bourguiba, President of Tunisia since independence from France was achieved in 1956 after a struggle in which these individuals and now opponents, played leading roles.

After 21 years of independence, from the perspective of the United States Embassy, Tunisia is "a jewel," the concerns of Mr. Ben Ammar and his friends are only the stirrings of frustrated politicians seeking to return to power, and the whole situation so far is one that falls outside the scope of President Carter's avowed commitment to promote human rights.

And given the horror stories about other parts of the world these days, it must be acknowledged that the situation in Tunisia, though worsening, is mild. The use of torture to prepare show trials, to instill fear in the opposition, and to stem growing discontent is, however, becoming commonplace and has been confirmed by Amnesty International and others.

Authoritarianism

Tunisia is moving toward greater authoritarianism and, when Mr. Bourguiba passes from the scene, there is good reason to expect the onset of intense repression, combined, quite likely, with insurrectionary terror. Tunisia may not be a jewel after all, but rather a time bomb getting set to explode.

Tunisia is a country that might be saved from becoming a horror story by immediate action, by the realization on Mr. Bourguiba's own part that by turning to this group of political moderates seeking an increase in public liberties he may be able to preserve such real achievements of his rule as women's rights, mass education, and improvements in the standard of living of poor people.

The wider point here is that a human-rights perspective must emphasize positive possibilities for democratic rule as well as contend against the worst excesses of antidemocratic rule. So far in the Carter period the emphasis has almost totally been on the evils of oppression. Support for positive movements for democratic liberties in a situation where the political climate is not averse to such a possibility could reap rich rewards.

What can be done is subtle and elusive, depending always on specific circumstances in each

country. The attitude of our ambassador toward human rights is key, influencing both the embassy staff and setting a tone in bilateral diplomatic relations. Especially where the weight of the United States is large, as is the case in Tunisia, evincing an interest in human-rights issues as they emerge may itself exert some influence, particularly if reinforced by supportive contacts with distinguished opposition figures.

Tunisia is passing through a critical phase during which the

entire democratic prospect hangs in the balance. In such circumstances, it would be appropriate to make sure that our ambassador possesses a genuine commitment to human rights. Asking for detailed regular reports would also increase both the reality and impression of concern at the highest policymaking levels. After all, Jimmy Carter's human-rights presidency will be judged by the outcome in concrete cases, especially in those countries where American influence is evident.

Tunisia presents, therefore, an opportunity and a challenge, a test case of whether the advocacy of human rights means something tangible in American foreign policy.

Richard A. Falk is professor of international law at Princeton University. Stuart Schaar, associate professor of history at Brooklyn College, specializes in North Africa and the Middle East. They wrote this article for The New York Times.

Carter and the Liberals

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK—Suppose, a year ago, liberal voters had been told that Jimmy Carter would be elected and by this date in 1977 would have: canceled the B1 bomber, achieved a new treaty with Panama, taken steps toward normal relations with Cuba, allowed Vietnam to enter the United Nations, all but ended the practice of denying visitors' visas to foreign Communists, signed a strip mining bill into law, started a great effort for energy conservation, called for the easing of marijuana laws, proposed a thoroughgoing and humane reform of the welfare system...

Liberals would have been amazed and delighted at such a forecast. But Jimmy Carter has done those things now, and few liberals seem really happy with him. In conversation as in print, mistrust of the man persists. Liberal opinion praised this action or that but adds a concern caveat about his larger intentions.

Why the discontent? Of course it is not in the nature of liberals to be contented. And I think many misperceive the historical situation in which Carter finds himself.

We are in an essentially conservative period, continuing the swing to the right noted at the end of the turbulent 1960s. The country is hardly eager for social experiment. There is a backlash against sexual permissiveness. Further steps to help blacks and other minorities are difficult. Economic fears have aroused pro-

tectionist feelings and resistance to environmental safeguards.

One of Jimmy Carter's principal functions in history may be to keep the reaction from going too far. So it seemed to me when he was seeking the nomination for president: It was a time not for a traditional liberal nominee, who would be at odds with the national mood, but for a moderate who could preserve the best of the humane-reformist spirit.

But if liberals underestimate the obstacles to progressive policies today, and give Jimmy Carter too little credit for decisions as difficult as the B1, they do have at least one solid ground for discontent. That is Carter's attitude toward the great complex of problems—poverty, employment, race—that afflict our central cities.

The feeling that Carter is unsympathetic to the plight of the cities must strike him and his staff as unfair. They have done a good deal to help, both administratively and through legislation. Hundreds of millions more are being spent on public works and public service jobs, and the welfare reform package would create many more jobs.

Nevertheless, there is a basis for the feeling of disappointment on the part of the cities. When asked on the issue of urban poor, he reacted defensively, saying he had "no apologies to make." He has not articulated a larger awareness of the desperate urban condition. He has not conveyed a commitment remotely like the

moral equivalent of war that he evoked on energy.

And the problems of race and poverty and physical decay in American cities are of alarming dimensions. There are 9 million people below the poverty line in the central cities, more than a decade ago. They live in abject conditions, with a vicious circle of bad schools and broken families assuring future misery. They are breaking the finances of many cities besides New York.

It will be said that the problems are hard to define and the solutions uncertain, and that is true. It will be said that Jimmy Carter ran as a fiscal conservative and must be, and that is true. It will be said that he inclines not toward moral visions but toward concrete problems where an engineer's scale can be applied, and that is true.

A Vision

But the energy program is an appeal to national spirit, not engineering. The human rights policy, which I think may prove to be Jimmy Carter's greatest legacy, does not depend on precise calculations or immediately measurable results. Carter understands the use of the presidency to raise a standard, a vision.

The time has come to educate the American people on how we—all of us, in suburbs as well as cities, West as well as East—are affected by urban poverty and chaos. It is time for the only sign in our system who can do so to explain that black-ness and looking and abandoned streets in New York should make the citizens of other places worry, not sneer.

The President cannot have any easy answers, but he can state fundamental principles. A divided America cannot be healthy. If there are miserable people and places in our country, they endanger the rest. The interest of those who benefit from a society is not to keep the miserable down but to make them identify with the system, too. For people exiled from the benefits of a civilization are unlikely to feel much stake in it.

The moment that comes to mind is the evening of June 11, 1963, when President Kennedy spoke to the nation about racial discrimination in the South. Aroused by cruelty, he abandoned his caution and spoke from the heart—indeed, without a text at times. He asked every American to "examine his conscience." They were only words. Deeds required more time, and his death, to accomplish. But the words—and commitment—did matter.

Letters

Haile Selassie

Following your interesting account of what is happening in Ethiopia and the Horn of Africa, I was thrilled to read of the escape of the 10 great-grandchildren of the late Emperor Haile Selassie I, with whom I was personally acquainted during my 14-year stay in his country.

I would think that history will yet prove the worth of his wise reign during years of peace, when due to his diplomatic strategies this country of many races, religions, tribes and languages was united and able to protect its borders, as well as keep up enriching friendships and agreements with many countries of the world.

As an American adviser to the late Emperor, my late husband and I were witnesses to his peaceful reign and the co-existence of approximately 50 foreign embassies on the grounds of Addis Ababa.

I am also convinced that one of these days it will be wistfully remembered by other "free" African states that he was the founder and father of the OAU, now torn in internal struggles—as well as the untiring adviser and friendly counselor to restless students and their grievances!

INGRID BOLT.

Ibiza, Spain.

Prague Theater

I was most interested to learn from today's edition (H.T. Aug. 10, 1977) that a famous theatrical venture has been revived in Prague, "The Magic Lan-

tern Starts a New Life at Almost 20" by Betty Werther, reporting from the Czechoslovak capital, in your theater column.

I was less pleased to discover that, in an article of over 1,000 words which gave a vivid description of the new program and an otherwise detailed account of the Magic Lantern's history, there was not a single word about its originator, Alfred Radok. I imagine this is not the fault of your correspondent but rather yet another attempt by the Prague regime to turn writers, artists and scholars who refuse to toe the party line into "unpersons."

Alfred Radok, one of the most creative and inventive men in the Czech theater and cinema, was plagued by censorship ever since the coup of February 1948. For a few years in the late fifties, and sixties he was able to give his fellow-countrymen the benefit of his exceptional talents before he once more became persona non grata following the invasion of August, 1968. Ten years previously he saw the realization of an old dream when the Magic Lantern came into being: his highly talented team of collaborators then included the young Milos Forman.

After the Soviet invasion Radok emigrated to Sweden. He died suddenly in Vienna last year while preparing to stage two banned plays by another victim of Czech official censorship, Václav Havel, at the Burgtheater.

GEORGE THEINER

(Assistant Editor Index on Censorship.)
London

To Cure A Cold With Pneumonia

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—The results are in from administration's proposals dealing with illegal aliens, you have to wonder. It is more and more like a case catching pneumonia to cure cold.

The cold, of course, was condition before President Carter released his program in the week of August. Exact details of that condition, as a case of the sniffles, is not clear. The basic information from arrest records that that apprehension of illegal as they are now called, and mented, aliens rose from a 100,000 a year in 1970 to 1 then 750,000 last year. By extrapolating from that figure now calculated that the number of illegal aliens in the count between 6 million and 10 million 80 per cent of them from Mexico.

But these figures are sw for many reasons. Apprehension records, moreover, say not about the numbers of repeats often caught and let go and caught again and again. We do the records say how long gal aliens stay in the count critical fact because many to stay for only a brief period. The weakness of the statistics inquiry back to impress fortified by various compli.

Clearly, there are large numbers of undocumented aliens in country. Clearly, also, they concentrated in a very few cities such as New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. A big quotient with claim, a serious impact on rates and the educational bu Some jobs, complaints unions suggest, are taken U.S. citizens by the illegal to alleviate these bad-but truly unbearable—conditions Carter administration has posed to the Congress the comprehensive program. It includes allowing illegal resi who entered the United States before 1970 to become citizens allowing those here since 1970 stay on for five years, prov they register with the author and a stiff enforcement pro to cut down on further entries.

Enticement

Thus, to the lure of relatively high wages the now added the glittering prize of U.S. citizenship. So huc of thousands of Mexicans crowds of other Latin Americans—are moving to enter the illegally before the new emment program goes into effect. In effect, the lure of the program assures illegal immigration, more by the immigrants in this try, and something like a state on the border.

However, one vague featu the program—registration—out a good way to deal with problem. That is to issue identification cards to everyb the country eligible for em ment, while applying penal employers who give wor those without the proper identification. In that way, illegals could be apprehended at places of work, not by police presence on the streets available for people cards would dry up, and spreading word would cut, eventually end, the illegal flow.

Objections to such measures have been voiced. Some agricultural employers in California do not want lose their labor supply—an option that might be met by proxy work permits. The some danger of counterfeiting, though, given the ability of major credit card system protect themselves against forgeries, the danger seems i gerated. Equally there is risk to civil liberties, though immigration is that the Chio, who protest against that it are less concerned about liberties than about seemi draw a line against new grants who are often thin kin.

But if the country is not pared to pay such a price, perhaps the illness is no severe. Maybe the right thing for Congress not to pass President's program, in that we can reduce what the ens to become pneumonia but a mere cold.

[illegible][illegible]

(Continued on Page 2)

Trade Deficit Sharply in July

PARIS, Aug. 18 (AP-DJ).—A sharp improvement in the trade deficit in July was recorded today, as the deficit fell to 2,321 million francs from 2,833 million francs in June.

The deficit in July stood at 5.6 billion francs—a level comparable with that observed in June.

He noted that the decline in imports of autos experienced over the last 12 months appears to be continuing, while exports are stabilizing at the "exceptionally" high levels of the second quarter.

Rousing Depressed

Meanwhile, the French housing and public works sectors continue to be depressed, and contractors are as pessimistic about the outlook as they were in 1976, when the sector was experiencing the worst effects of the recession.

These conclusions were obtained from the results of recent studies carried out by the National Statistics Institute and the National Public Works Federation.

The surveys found that in the public works sector a considerable amount of production capacity was going unused, affecting the ability of companies to amortize their investments in equipment.

Orders are at their lowest levels since 1974, and contractors envisage further cuts in their work force in the coming months.

The surveys remarked that uncertainty over the national elections next March seems to be affecting private clients.

As regards the housing sector, the Statistics Institute found that demand for new houses remained very weak and outside the Paris region was below that observed last summer.

The institute said that more and more home-seekers are turning to rented accommodation, and promoters do not foresee any improvement in the financial situation of their prospective clients in the coming months.

It found no significant decline in the inventory of unsold new houses, leading it to conclude that the depressed situation will increasingly affect the whole of the construction industry, eventually leading to a greater number of layoffs.

Economy Stagnant in 2d Quarter

JENKINS, Aug. 18 (AP-DJ).—The second-quarter GDP figures are preliminary and based on output data.

The main factor inhibiting economic growth has been the squeeze on real incomes caused by the government's wage-restraint programs. Earnings statistics released earlier this week showed that the pay of the average British worker had increased 9.7 per cent in the 12 months ended June, compared with a rise of 17.5 per cent in prices over the same period.

The government has been pinning much of its economic growth hopes on strong overseas demand for British goods.

Although the volume of exports so far this year is about 10 per cent above year-earlier levels, this increase in foreign demand has not been great enough to counterbalance weak home markets. Industrial activity is currently only about 3 per cent above 1976 levels.

Detailed statistics show that only in the North Sea oil sector has there been any buoyancy over the past few months. Second-quarter North Sea activity was about 10 per cent above first-quarter levels and up more than 60 per cent from the second quarter of 1976.

Production in the chemical, metal manufacturing and engineering sectors all fell in the second quarter. Metal and engineering concerns are now producing less than they were seven years ago.

There is also growing concern that the help that overseas demand has given to the British economy will soon be diminished unless the pound falls to compensate for the comparatively high rate of inflation in this country.

In its latest industrial trends survey, the Confederation of British Industry reported that "optimism about export prospects has weakened considerably" with overseas demand for British products losing much of the buoyancy evident earlier in the year.

Beecham to Boost Year's Dividend By 200 Per Cent

LONDON, Aug. 18 (Reuters).—Beecham Group Ltd. said today it plans dividends totalling 28 pence gross in the year to March 31, an increase of some 200 per cent on the previous year.

The Treasury has agreed to the increase and the board plans to pay some 13 pence gross as an interim dividend in February, 1978.

The dividend increase has been allowed in the context of an issue by Dutch subsidiary Beecham Financing BV of 50 million of convertible bonds 1990 to refinance part of the 50-million cost of acquiring the Calgon consumer products business of Merck & Co.

The bonds are guaranteed by Beecham Group Ltd. and convertible into Beecham ordinary shares. Current conditions indicate a coupon of 8.34 per cent and the conversion premium is expected to be 8 to 13 per cent above the market price of issued ordinary shares at the time of offer.

Company Profits

L.S. Ericsson	
First Half 1977	1976
Revenue	821.00
Profits	37.00

Pioneer Electronic	
Third Quarter	1977
Revenue	49,838.00
Profits	3,344.00

Royal Dutch/Shell	
Second Quarter 1977	1976
Revenue	5,820.00
Profits	307.00

Unilever	
First Half	1977
Revenue	11,440.00
Profits	723.00

Second Quarter 1977	
Revenue	2,460.00
Profits	81.40

First Half 1977	
Revenue	11,440.00
Profits	723.00

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Profits	81.40

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Credit Cards—What Criminals Don't Know

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP-DJ).—Someone in Florida has been counterfeiting BankAmericard, silk screening them on plain white hand-cut plastic and passing them off as real credit cards in restaurants and stores.

The situation is of concern to credit card companies, which have long feared the influx of organized criminals into mass credit card counterfeiting. In fact, the companies wonder why counterfeiting has been so long in coming, because phony credit cards are not particularly difficult to make.

Actual losses so far in the Florida counterfeiting scheme come to less than \$50,000, but on about 20 counterfeit cards. That is nothing, but "it's the potential that has us worried, not what actually has happened so far," asserts Ralph Dunbar, security administrator for Visa U.S.A. Inc., the administrative organization for banks issuing BankAmericard and the Visa cards that are replacing them.

Currently, total fraud losses on credit cards account for less than 0.25 per cent of the billings of most credit card issuers. Most of this easily absorbed by the credit card company or bank that issued the card. Last year industry-wide credit card fraud losses were about \$714 million compared with \$667 million the prior year, estimates Spencer Wilson, editor of the Nilson Report, a credit card industry newsletter published in Los Angeles.

"If widespread credit card counterfeiting occurs, as we expect that it will, credit

card issuer fraud losses could hit \$5 billion to \$10 billion a year by 1985," predicts a limited-distribution report by Frost & Sullivan Inc., a research concern based in New York. Among other things, it theorizes that losses of that size would cut substantially into bank profits unless card-issuing banks were able to pass them along to cardholders or merchants. The credit card industry loudly disputes most of this report, asserting that counterfeiting would be introduced long before losses reached such a size.

Credit card issuers have puzzled over possible reasons criminals so seldom attempt to counterfeit credit cards, fearing, whatever the reason, something might suddenly change, bringing waves of bogus cards into circulation.

Richard Ahern, who did the study for Frost & Sullivan, corresponded with 160 credit card criminals in four prisons, interviewing 78 of them, to try out possible reasons why they had not branched into credit card counterfeiting. He concluded, partly, that it is because no credit card counterfeiter has yet been sent to prison, which would expose other prisoners to their methods and know-how.

In most U.S. prisons, he discovered, there are already how-to-do-it booklets circulating that tell how to steal and the stolen goods, so far they do not include counterfeiting information, he said.

"The key is what most criminals don't yet know," asserts Mr. Ahern. "Without giving

them any information on the subject, we found that credit card criminals don't know that counterfeiting credit cards can be done in minutes using \$500 presses, \$200 laminating machines and \$200 card embosser. They don't know that credit cards printed on paper and laminated up to the proper thickness the way that some small issuers actually do produce their cards are all but undistinguishable from credit cards printed on plastic," the study says.

Beyond that, the researchers claim, "it has never occurred to criminals that, if they were to produce their own counterfeit credit cards, they could get current, valid account numbers from the discarded sales draft carbons in the trash cans of every single American merchant, account numbers that would allow them to get through all present authorization systems and purchase almost unlimited amounts of goods—their floor-limit goods."

To date, the Frost & Sullivan report has caused a minor uproar in the credit card security industry. A number of industry speakers, after the report was issued, backed out of several educational seminars that Mr. Ahern had scheduled and the seminars were canceled.

"The industry doesn't want to see this sort of thing," the claim you're promulgating a self-fulfilling prophecy if you talk about it," explains Ray Zablocki, a senior industrial economist with Stanford Research Institute in Menlo Park, California, who was among the scheduled speakers.

After Writing Off Bad Loans

U.S. Banks Have to Unload Unwanted Real Estate

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP-DJ).—Many big U.S. banks after having written off bad real estate loans, are faced with the task of reselling properties they have acquired through foreclosures and other means.

At the end of 1976, about 18 of the largest bank-holding companies held \$12 billion worth of property taken mainly through foreclosures on construction loans and "asset swaps" with troubled real-estate investment trusts (REITs), states a report by Kenneth Campbell, head of Audit Investment Research Inc., a New York investment adviser firm.

As further evidence of what he

terms the banks' "unwilling embrace" of the real-estate industry, Mr. Campbell also reports that at the end of last year, \$3.1 billion of these institutions' \$21.5 billion in outstanding real-estate loans either were not earning any interest or were securing it at reduced rates.

In addition, the holding companies wrote off another \$725 million in real-estate loan losses. "The banks appear to be expecting another \$750 million to \$1 billion in realty charge-offs," the report contends.

Incentive to Sell

There is ample incentive for the banks to sell these properties. For one thing, the unwanted investments can drain profits: Chase Manhattan Corp., which has seen the dollar amount of its real-estate holdings more than double in the past 12 months to \$344.3 million, attributes part of the 5-per-cent decline in its second-quarter operating income just to the expense of maintaining those properties.

Moreover, federal and many state laws require banks to dispose of foreclosed real estate within five years or to explain why they have not done so. "We are in property management involuntarily," drily observes Lawrence Glenn, a Citicorp senior vice-president.

Getting out of the landlord business is not likely to be easy, though. Banks' real-estate inventories range from garden apartments to industrial parks, and although much of it is held by the large institutions of New York and Chicago, the properties themselves are scattered throughout the United States. New York's Bankers Trust Co., for instance, has taken over hotels in Clearwater, Florida; Amarillo, Texas; and Atlanta.

A major source of this inventory is financially ailing REITs that have given up their properties in return for cancellation or reduction of their loans by the banks.

Most bankers are willing to make these swaps simply because the alternative—forcing the REITs into bankruptcy by calling the loans—might result in a complete loss of their investment. A few are even accepting partially completed projects from REITs despite the added cost of finishing the projects and the risk of lawsuits from REIT creditors.

Hit by Recession

Many of the banks' loans to REITs went sour in the recent recession, which sent the real-estate business into its worst slump since the 1930s. REITs had borrowed money from banks to redevelop in the boom years of 1972 and 1973. When the economy turned down

in late 1973, these concerns' customers began to default, leaving the REITs with property they could not sell and high-interest loans from the banks that they could not repay.

Eager to nurse these properties back to health and sell them to investors, many banks are seek-

Japan Camera Exports Up 26% in Half Year

TOKYO, Aug. 18 (Reuters).—The Japan Camera Industry Association said Japanese camera exports, including lenses, in the first half of this year rose 26 per cent from the same period of last year.

Exports to the United States rose 42 per cent while sales to the European Economic Community rose 22 per cent.

ing outside help. Citicorp, for instance, recently hired 15 specialists to aid its staff in managing and marketing 125 properties held by the bank. Their toughest job, say officials, is determining which of these properties is worth rescuing.

Most bankers freely admit that managing and marketing real estate is a business they are anxious to give up. And they also insist that, as the real-estate market continues to recover, they will not repeat the lending mistakes of the past.

On the contrary, predicts John Stavropoulos, head of First Chicago Corp.'s real-estate department, banks will tighten lending standards and keep closer tabs on the properties they finance. "This generation of bankers will long remember the experience of recent years," he says.

Stock Rally Falts On End-of-Day Selling

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP-DJ).—The stock market staged an impressive rally this morning but apparently had second thoughts later in the session, as prices turned around to finish about where they started. Trading was moderate.

Initial strength, concentrated again in the glamour issues, was attributed primarily to internal factors following the market's broad recent retreat. The rally ran out of momentum later due to lack of support from other key areas, analysts said.

Ranking high among areas of investor concern is the monetary situation, although the feeling among analysts today was that the Federal Reserve had completed its present round of credit tightening.

Weekly money-supply figures, issued after the market close, showed a decline, which analysts said could help the market tomorrow. According to Fed figures, the money supply, M-1, fell \$1.5 billion in the week ended Aug. 10, while the broader aggregate, M-2, was down \$1.1 billion.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 0.43 point to 864.28. It was up 1.99 at 3 p.m., and up more than 6 points at its high for the day. The loss took the index to a new low for the year.

Losses outnumbered gains about 655 to about 650. Volume totaled 21.04 million shares, up from 20.32 million shares yesterday.

Hewlett-Packard was one of the biggest losers, down 4 7/8 at 79 1/8. The company announced a secondary offering of 1 million shares. Another bearish factor was the size of the company's

Bethlehem Cuts Output Sees Loss for the Year

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Aug. 18 (Reuters).—Bethlehem Steel Co. said today it is cutting steelmaking capacity at the Lackawanna, N.Y., and Johnstown, Pa., plants and cutting capital spending for 1977-78 by \$200 million.

Chairman Lewis Fox said the financial impact of the plan will be a substantial one-time charge against income and, as a result, Bethlehem expects to report a substantial loss for the fiscal year 1977.

earnings increase which analysts said did not match expectations.

In the battered steel group, Bethlehem fell 3 3/4 to 20 1/4 after Moody's lowered its rating on several of the company's issues. U.S. Steel declined 3 3/4 to 31 3/4.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange closed higher in moderate trading. The Amex index rose 0.14 to 119.23.

U.S. Receives Capital Flow

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP-DJ).—There was a small net inflow of private capital into the United States via banks in the second quarter following an outflow in the first quarter, figures released by the Commerce Department in Washington showed today.

Fun placed in U.S. banks by private sector foreigners rose \$5.7 billion in the second quarter, while U.S. banks' net loans to foreigners minus repayments on loans rose \$5.4 billion.

The figures showed a small net inflow of \$300 million into the United States.

In the first quarter, funds placed in U.S. banks by private sector foreigners had declined \$4.1 billion, while U.S. banks' net loans to foreigners had declined \$3.3 billion. These figures indicated an outflow of \$300 million from the United States.

The Commerce Department said that foreign governments' investments in the United States rose \$6.6 billion in the second quarter, while comparable investments abroad by the United States netted out to zero, indicating a net official inflow of \$6.6 billion.

Company Report

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars			
Hewlett-Packard			
Third Quarter	1977	1976	1975
Revenue	341.0	277.5	277.5
Profits	30.5	18.5	18.5
Per Share	1.07	0.65	0.65
New Month			
Revenue	880.9	782.9	782.9
Profits	82.7	57.3	57.3
Per Share	3.12	2.05	2.05

Trade Development Bank Holding S.A.

Report of the Chairman of the Board to the Shareholders

At June 30th, 1977, the total consolidated assets of the Group amounted to US\$ 3,586.9 million, compared to US\$ 2,865.8 million at June 30th, 1976. Deposits increased by 26% to US\$ 3,051.7 million compared to US\$ 2,424.7 million at June 30th, 1976 and total capital funds employed amounted to US\$ 3,274.4 million compared to US\$ 2,581.1 million.

In my report to the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in May, I stated that 1977 had opened on a strong note. The result for the first half of the year has confirmed this promising start and net profit after taxes, minority interests and transfer to inner reserves amounted to US\$ 13.2 million, or US\$ 0.80 per share, compared to US\$ 11.1 million, or US\$ 0.68 per share, in the corresponding period last year.

The steady increase in the balance sheet reflects the Group's successful efforts to provide deposits with high standards of service, while earnings have benefited from the widening range of our activities. During the first half of 1977 loan syndication fees, underwriting, banknote trading, foreign exchange and bullion all made their contribution to earnings in addition to the Group's regular income from interest margin and export finance "à forfait".

Republic New York Corporation ("RNYC"), of whose share capital the Group owns 62%, played an important part in the results for the first half of 1977, showing a net profit of US\$ 9.2 million or US\$ 2.94 per share, against US\$ 8.1 million, or US\$ 2.60 per share, in the corresponding period in 1976. RNYC's wholly-owned subsidiary, Republic National Bank of New York, now ranks in terms of deposits as the 52nd largest American bank and its conservative balance sheet ratios make it well placed to continue its expansion. On August 1st, Republic National Bank of New York opened a new representative office in Tokyo, evidencing its growing business in Japan.

In the last five years, the Group's total assets and capital funds employed have more than doubled. Earnings have also increased substantially, although throughout this difficult period for international banking we have given priority to liquidity and diversification of credit risk at a conscious sacrifice to short-term profitability. The results for the first half of 1977 give us confidence that, with the broader base of our business and the increased depth of our management team, we are now moving forward from a strong position to a period of renewed growth.

2nd August, 1977

EDMOND J. SAFRA

Chairman

Interim consolidated balance sheet as of 30th June 1977

Assets	30th June 1977 1976 (US\$ 000's)		Liabilities	30th June 1977 1976 (US\$ 000's)	
	1977	1976		1977	1976
Cash in hand and balances with banks	832,954	887,951	Deposits, balances due to customers and inner reserves	3,051,683	2,424,748
Bank certificates of deposit, notes and bonds	1,042,515	663,676	Other liabilities	207,824	182,980
Precious metals	75,841	100,046	CAPITAL AND LOAN FUNDS		
Government and municipal securities (U.S.A. and G.B.)	285,777	363,410	Sinking fund debentures due 2001	50,000	—
Current accounts, advances to customers and bills of exchange	1,233,566	837,832	Convertible subordinated capital notes due 1997	12,500	12,604
Other assets	70,551	63,535	Other loans	40,808	40,808
Goodwill arising on consolidation	—	3,183	Minority interests	44,715	36,463
Investments	9,647	9,378	Shareholders' funds:		
Fixed assets	36,089	36,818	Share capital	24,605	24,605
			Reserves	141,639	150,511
			Net earnings as at 30th June	13,166	11,110
			Total shareholders' funds	179,410	166,226
			Total capital and loan funds employed	327,433	298,101
				3,586,940	2,865,829
			Letters of credit and guarantees	163,226	115,143

figures which were forwarded sales of US\$ 98,115,000 in 1976 and US\$ 70,881,000 in 1977

For the 6 months ended 30th June

1977 1976	
Net earnings after tax, minority interests and transfer to inner reserves (US\$ millions)	13.2 11.1
Earnings per share	US\$ 0.80 US\$ 0.68
Number of shares outstanding	16,403,300 16,403,300

Principal Subsidiaries

Trade Development Bank, Geneva • Republic National Bank of New York, New York
Other affiliates and offices in: Beirut, Bogota, Brussels, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Chiasso, Frankfurt, London, Luxembourg, Mexico City, Montevideo, Nassau, Panama City, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Tokyo.



Midland Bank Limited

U.S. \$50,000,000 Floating Rate Capital Notes 1983

For the six months
18th August 1977 to 21st February 1978
the Notes will carry an
interest rate of 7 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Listed on The London Stock Exchange.

Principal Paying Agent:
European American Bank & Trust Company,
70 Hanover Square, New York, NY 10005, USA

USIF REAL ESTATE

DISTRIBUTION NOTICE


of USIF REAL ESTATE are particularly requested the previously announced dividend of U.S. \$0.17 payable in Italy as follows in:

an. with Banca Vovviller & Co. S.P.A.
Via Armadori, 14.
ac. with Banca Vovviller & Co. S.P.A.
Via Boncompagni, 37.

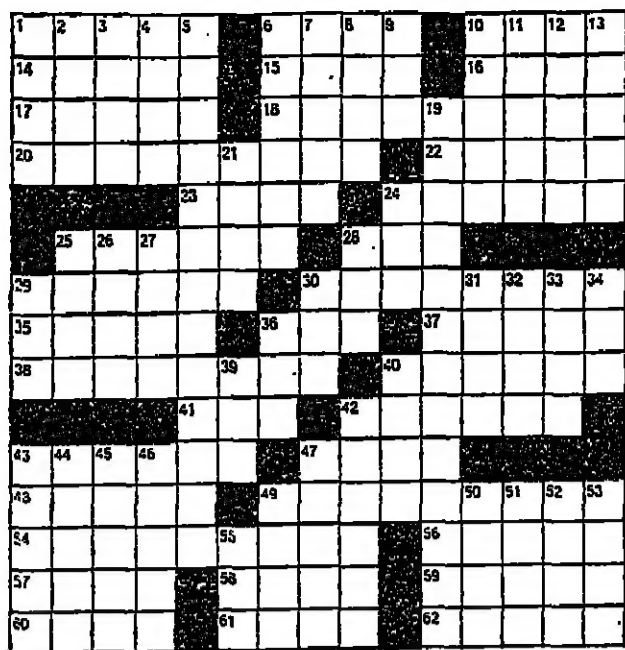
Washington, D.C.

DM 200,000,000

long-term loan
at a fixed rate of interest

DG BANK 
Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank

CROSSWORD—By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- 1 Magnificent
6 Separate
10 Existing program
14 "Ridin' and roppin'" show
15 Congregation response
16 Woodwind
17 Church officer
18 City near San Francisco
20 "The rose is brief"; Swinburne
22 Red head: 1913-24
23 Scamper: ill
24 Norman Bel stage designer
25 She wept and would not be comforted
28 Satirist
29 James and Houdini
30 English poet
35 Available
36 Trouble
37 Austen work
38 Breaks ranks: scatters
40 Something strange
41 "I... pocket full of..."
42 Welsh-rabbit size quon
43 Rupert, the poet: 1887-1915
- DOWN**
- 1 Zane or Jane
2 Thespian's need
3 Po tributary
4 "Two at a trade can agree"; Gay
5 She said: "Brevity is the soul of lingerie"
6 Light literary sketch
7 Menotti hero
8 Descartes
9 Relative of dynamite
10 Prepared apples for baking
11 "And take—"
12 The O'Grady girl
- PEANUTS**
- 13 Acheson and Rusk
19 He said: "A little learning is a dangerous thing"
21 Patients payments
24 "My... Sal"
25 Hindu queen
26 Crafts companion
27 Sourpuss
28 Allen or Torne
29 Mason's burden
30 Prefix with place or grace
31 Fashion
32 Rara
33 Network of nerves
34 Culbertson
35 O.S.O.
36 Louis or Bill
37 Exclaimed
38 Firm beliefs
39 Tall grass
40 Moon or Spoken
45 "Autumn"; Keats
46 Fair-tale menaces
47 Hardwood tree
48 Circled porkchop
50 Middle East
51 Theater group
52 Grande and Rita
53 Gay or seaway
55 Vestment

WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		
ALBANY	19	64	Fair	MAINE	24	75	Cloudy
ALBANY	17	63	Rain	MAINE	22	83	Sunny
ALBANY	16	61	Fair	MAINE	21	81	Cloudy
ALBANY	15	59	Fair	MAINE	20	79	Cloudy
ALBANY	14	57	Fair	MAINE	19	67	Overcast
ALBANY	13	55	Fair	MAINE	18	65	Overcast
ALBANY	12	53	Fair	MAINE	17	63	Overcast
ALBANY	11	51	Fair	MAINE	16	61	Overcast
ALBANY	10	49	Fair	MAINE	15	59	Overcast
ALBANY	9	47	Fair	MAINE	14	57	Overcast
ALBANY	8	45	Fair	MAINE	13	55	Overcast
ALBANY	7	43	Fair	MAINE	12	53	Overcast
ALBANY	6	41	Fair	MAINE	11	51	Overcast
ALBANY	5	39	Fair	MAINE	10	49	Overcast
ALBANY	4	37	Fair	MAINE	9	47	Overcast
ALBANY	3	35	Fair	MAINE	8	45	Overcast
ALBANY	2	33	Fair	MAINE	7	43	Overcast
ALBANY	1	31	Fair	MAINE	6	41	Overcast
ALBANY	0	29	Fair	MAINE	5	39	Overcast
ALBANY	-1	27	Fair	MAINE	4	37	Overcast
ALBANY	-2	25	Fair	MAINE	3	35	Overcast
ALBANY	-3	23	Fair	MAINE	2	33	Overcast
ALBANY	-4	21	Fair	MAINE	1	31	Overcast
ALBANY	-5	19	Fair	MAINE	0	29	Overcast
ALBANY	-6	17	Fair	MAINE	-1	27	Overcast
ALBANY	-7	15	Fair	MAINE	-2	25	Overcast
ALBANY	-8	13	Fair	MAINE	-3	23	Overcast
ALBANY	-9	11	Fair	MAINE	-4	21	Overcast
ALBANY	-10	9	Fair	MAINE	-5	19	Overcast
ALBANY	-11	7	Fair	MAINE	-6	17	Overcast
ALBANY	-12	5	Fair	MAINE	-7	15	Overcast
ALBANY	-13	3	Fair	MAINE	-8	13	Overcast
ALBANY	-14	1	Fair	MAINE	-9	11	Overcast
ALBANY	-15	-1	Fair	MAINE	-10	9	Overcast
ALBANY	-16	-3	Fair	MAINE	-11	7	Overcast
ALBANY	-17	-5	Fair	MAINE	-12	5	Overcast
ALBANY	-18	-7	Fair	MAINE	-13	3	Overcast
ALBANY	-19	-9	Fair	MAINE	-14	1	Overcast
ALBANY	-20	-11	Fair	MAINE	-15	-1	Overcast
ALBANY	-21	-13	Fair	MAINE	-16	-3	Overcast
ALBANY	-22	-15	Fair	MAINE	-17	-5	Overcast
ALBANY	-23	-17	Fair	MAINE	-18	-7	Overcast
ALBANY	-24	-19	Fair	MAINE	-19	-9	Overcast
ALBANY	-25	-21	Fair	MAINE	-20	-11	Overcast
ALBANY	-26	-23	Fair	MAINE	-21	-13	Overcast
ALBANY	-27	-25	Fair	MAINE	-22	-15	Overcast
ALBANY	-28	-27	Fair	MAINE	-23	-17	Overcast
ALBANY	-29	-29	Fair	MAINE	-24	-19	Overcast
ALBANY	-30	-31	Fair	MAINE	-25	-21	Overcast
ALBANY	-31	-33	Fair	MAINE	-26	-23	Overcast
ALBANY	-32	-35	Fair	MAINE	-27	-25	Overcast
ALBANY	-33	-37	Fair	MAINE	-28	-27	Overcast
ALBANY	-34	-39	Fair	MAINE	-29	-29	Overcast
ALBANY	-35	-41	Fair	MAINE	-30	-31	Overcast
ALBANY	-36	-43	Fair	MAINE	-31	-33	Overcast
ALBANY	-37	-45	Fair	MAINE	-32	-35	Overcast
ALBANY	-38	-47	Fair	MAINE	-33	-37	Overcast
ALBANY	-39	-49	Fair	MAINE	-34	-39	Overcast
ALBANY	-40	-51	Fair	MAINE	-35	-41	Overcast
ALBANY	-41	-53	Fair	MAINE	-36	-43	Overcast
ALBANY	-42	-55	Fair	MAINE	-37	-45	Overcast
ALBANY	-43	-57	Fair	MAINE	-38	-47	Overcast
ALBANY	-44	-59	Fair	MAINE	-39	-49	Overcast
ALBANY	-45	-61	Fair	MAINE	-40	-51	Overcast
ALBANY	-46	-63	Fair	MAINE	-41	-53	Overcast
ALBANY	-47	-65	Fair	MAINE	-42	-55	Overcast
ALBANY	-48	-67	Fair	MAINE	-43	-57	Overcast
ALBANY	-49	-69	Fair	MAINE	-44	-59	Overcast
ALBANY	-50	-71	Fair	MAINE	-45	-61	Overcast
ALBANY	-51	-73	Fair	MAINE	-46	-63	Overcast
ALBANY	-52	-75	Fair	MAINE	-47	-65	Overcast
ALBANY	-53	-77	Fair	MAINE	-48	-67	Overcast
ALBANY	-54	-79	Fair	MAINE	-49	-69	Overcast
ALBANY	-55	-81	Fair	MAINE	-50	-71	Overcast
ALBANY	-56	-83	Fair	MAINE	-51	-73	Overcast
ALBANY	-57	-85	Fair	MAINE	-52	-75	Overcast
ALBANY	-58	-87	Fair	MAINE	-53	-77	Overcast
ALBANY	-59	-89	Fair	MAINE	-54	-79	Overcast
ALBANY	-60	-91	Fair	MAINE	-55	-81	Overcast
ALBANY	-61	-93	Fair	MAINE	-56	-83	Overcast
ALBANY	-62	-95	Fair	MAINE	-57	-85	Overcast
ALBANY	-63	-97	Fair	MAINE	-58	-87	Overcast
ALBANY	-64	-99	Fair	MAINE	-59	-89	Overcast
ALBANY	-65	-101	Fair	MAINE	-60	-91	Overcast
ALBANY	-66	-103	Fair	MAINE	-61	-93	Overcast
ALBANY	-67	-105	Fair	MAINE	-62	-95	Overcast
ALBANY	-68	-107	Fair	MAINE	-63	-97	Overcast
ALBANY	-69	-109	Fair	MAINE	-64	-99	Overcast
ALBANY	-70	-111	Fair	MAINE	-65	-101	Overcast
ALBANY	-71	-113	Fair	MAINE	-66	-103	Overcast
ALBANY	-72	-115	Fair	MAINE	-67	-105	Overcast
ALBANY	-73	-117	Fair	MAINE	-68	-107	Overcast
ALBANY	-74	-119	Fair	MAINE	-69	-109	Overcast
ALBANY	-75	-121	Fair	MAINE	-70	-111	Overcast
ALBANY	-76	-123	Fair	MAINE	-71	-113	Overcast
ALBANY	-77	-125	Fair	MAINE	-72	-115	Overcast
ALBANY	-78	-127	Fair	MAINE	-73	-117	Overcast
ALBANY	-79	-129	Fair	MAINE	-74	-119	Overcast
ALBANY	-80	-131	Fair	MAINE	-75	-121	Overcast
ALBANY	-81	-133	Fair	MAINE	-76	-123	Overcast
ALBANY	-82	-135	Fair	MAINE	-77	-125	Overcast
ALBANY	-83	-137	Fair	MAINE	-78	-127	Overcast
ALBANY	-84	-139	Fair	MAINE	-79	-129	Overcast
ALBANY	-85	-141	Fair	MAINE	-80	-131	Overcast
ALBANY	-86	-143	Fair	MAINE	-81	-133	Overcast
ALBANY	-87	-145	Fair	MAINE	-82	-135	Overcast
ALBANY	-88	-147	Fair	MAINE	-83	-137	Overcast
ALBANY	-89	-149	Fair	MAINE	-84	-139	Overcast
ALBANY	-90	-151	Fair	MAINE	-85	-141	Overcast
ALBANY	-91	-153	Fair	MAINE	-86	-143	Overcast
ALBANY	-92	-155	Fair	MAINE	-87	-145	Overcast
ALBANY	-93	-157	Fair	MAINE	-88	-147	Overcast
ALBANY	-94	-159	Fair	MAINE	-89	-149	Overcast
ALBANY	-95	-161	Fair	MAINE	-90	-151	Overcast
ALBANY	-96	-163	Fair	MAINE	-91	-153	Overcast
ALBANY	-97	-165	Fair	MAINE	-92	-155	Overcast
ALBANY	-98	-167	Fair	MAINE	-93	-157	Overcast
ALBANY	-99	-169	Fair	MAINE	-94	-159	Overcast
ALBANY	-100	-171	Fair	MAINE	-95	-161	Overcast
ALBANY	-101	-173	Fair	MAINE	-96	-163	Overcast
ALBANY	-102	-175	Fair	MAINE	-97	-165	Overcast
ALBANY	-103	-177	Fair	MAINE	-98	-167	Overcast
ALBANY	-104	-179	Fair	MAINE	-99	-169	Overcast
ALBANY	-105	-181	Fair	MAINE	-100	-171	Overcast
ALBANY	-106	-183	Fair	MAINE	-101	-173	Overcast
ALBANY	-107	-185	Fair	MAINE	-102	-175	Overcast
ALBANY	-108	-187	Fair	MAINE	-103	-177	Overcast
ALBANY	-109	-189	Fair	MAINE	-104	-179	Overcast
ALBANY	-110	-191	Fair	MAINE	-105	-181	Overcast
ALBANY	-111	-193	Fair	MAINE	-106	-183	Overcast
ALBANY	-112	-195	Fair	MAINE	-107	-185	Overcast
ALBANY	-113	-197	Fair	MAINE	-108	-187	Overcast
ALBANY	-114	-199	Fair	MAINE	-109	-189	Overcast
ALBANY	-115	-201	Fair	MAINE	-110	-191	Overcast
ALBANY	-116	-203	Fair	MAINE	-111	-193	Overcast
ALBANY	-117	-205	Fair	MAINE	-112	-195	Overcast
ALBANY	-118	-207	Fair	MAINE	-113	-197	Overcast
ALBANY	-119	-209	Fair	MAINE	-114	-199	Overcast
ALBANY	-120	-211	Fair	MAINE	-115	-201	Overcast
ALBANY	-121	-213	Fair	MAINE	-116	-203	Overcast
ALBANY	-122	-215	Fair	MAINE	-117	-205	Overcast
ALBANY	-123	-217	Fair	MAINE	-118	-207	Overcast
ALBANY	-124	-219	Fair	MAINE	-119	-209	Overcast
ALBANY	-125	-221	Fair	MAINE	-120	-211	Overcast
ALBANY	-126	-223	Fair	MAINE	-121	-213	Overcast
ALBANY	-127	-225	Fair	MAINE	-122	-215	Overcast
ALBANY	-128	-227	Fair	MAINE	-123	-217	Overcast
ALBANY	-129	-229	Fair	MAINE	-124	-219	Overcast
ALBANY	-130	-231	Fair	MAINE	-125	-221	Overcast
ALBANY	-131	-233	Fair	MAINE	-126	-223	Overcast
ALBANY	-132	-235	Fair	MAINE	-127	-225	Overcast
ALBANY	-133	-237	Fair	MAINE	-128	-227	Overcast
ALBANY	-134	-239	Fair	MAINE	-129	-229	Overcast
ALBANY	-135	-241	Fair	MAINE	-130	-231	Overcast
ALBANY	-136	-243	Fair	MAINE	-131	-233	Overcast
ALBANY	-137	-245	Fair	MAINE	-132	-235	Overcast
ALBANY	-138	-247	Fair	MAINE	-133	-237	Overcast
ALBANY	-139	-249	Fair	MAINE	-134	-239	Overcast
ALBANY	-140	-251	Fair	MAINE	-135	-241	Overcast
ALBANY	-141	-253	Fair	MAINE	-136	-243	Overcast
ALBANY	-142	-255	Fair	MAINE	-137	-245	Overcast
ALBANY	-143	-257	Fair	MAINE	-138	-247	Overcast
ALBANY	-144	-259	Fair	MAINE	-139	-249	Overcast
ALBANY	-145	-261	Fair	MAINE	-140	-251	Overcast
ALBANY	-146	-263	Fair	MAINE	-141	-253	Overcast
ALBANY	-147	-265	Fair	MAINE	-142	-255	Overcast
ALBANY	-148	-267	Fair	MAINE	-143	-257	Overcast
ALBANY	-149	-269	Fair	MAINE	-144	-259	Overcast
ALBANY	-150	-271	Fair	MAINE	-145	-261	Overcast
ALBANY	-151	-273	Fair	MAINE	-146	-263	Overcast
ALBANY	-152	-275	Fair	MAINE	-147	-265	Overcast
ALBANY	-153	-277	Fair	MAINE	-148	-267	Overcast
ALBANY	-154	-279	Fair	MAINE	-149	-269	Overcast
ALBANY	-155	-281	Fair	MAINE	-150	-271	Overcast
ALBANY	-156	-283	Fair	MAINE	-151	-273	Overcast
ALBANY	-157	-285	Fair	MAINE	-152	-275	Overcast
ALBANY	-158	-287	Fair	MAINE	-153	-277	Overcast
ALBANY	-159	-289	Fair	MAINE	-154	-279	Overcast
ALBANY	-160	-291	Fair	MAINE	-155	-281	Overcast
ALBANY	-161	-293	Fair	MAINE	-156	-283	Overcast
ALBANY	-162	-295	Fair	MAINE	-157	-285	Overcast
ALBANY	-163	-29					

